

taking off down the slope to the northeast of Puu Nianiau to the margin of the forest below the upper grazing land.

This species differs from *Emperoptera mirabilis* principally as follows: the derm of the dorsum is dull and reticulate, somewhat bronze with iridescent reflections; it is, for the most part, shining dark brown or black in *E. mirabilis*; the wings are somewhat narrower and there is no long bristle at the apex. The specimens of *E. mirabilis* before me are too fragmentary for further accurate comparison.

The individuals of this species range over the moss and lichen covered trunks and branches of living and dead trees, on fallen logs and on the ground in the damp forest. They are active and will jump one and one half to two inches at the slightest provocation. Their small size and cryptic coloration makes them difficult to find. The only specimens I saw were those I captured and a search of their habitat failed to disclose them running about undisturbed. They were collected by beating moss and lichen covered limbs or trunks, by tearing off moss and lichens and shaking the material into a beating net and by throwing ground litter on a piece of white sheeting and watching carefully until they began to hop or run about. They are easily recognized in the field owing to their peculiar, atrophied wings being held horizontally at about right angles to the body and by their habit of jumping once or several times in succession as they run about.

Idotasia in New Ireland (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

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(Presented at the meeting of September 2, 1937)

Heretofore, the cryptorhynchine genus *Idotasia* Pascoe has not been recorded from New Ireland. The data offered in this paper fill another gap in the chain of distribution of the genus.

I take much pleasure in dedicating the following new species to Mr. C. E. Pemberton, as a slight token of appreciation for his many favors and kind cooperation in the past.

***Idotasia pembertoni*, new species (fig. 1).**

Male. Derm uniformly shiny black with the antennae reddish-brown; scaling and setae white.

Head flattened above; densely and comparatively coarsely punctate, the punctures bearing short setae, without an interocular fovea; eyes hardly more than half as broad as the interocular area. Rostrum rather evenly arcuate from base to apex below, continuous with the dorsal outline of the head at the base above to about half way between the eye and the insertion of the antennae and then abruptly bent downward, strongly convex from the base almost to the antennae and then straight to the apex; with three strong dorsal carinae from the base to beyond the antennae, the lateral ones extend-

ing to the apex; sulci between the carinae coarsely punctate and bearing numerous, rather short, erect or inclined setae. *Antennae* with the scape hardly longer than the first two funicular segments; first funicular segment slightly shorter and not distinctly bulkier than the second which is as long as three plus four, segments four to seven successively more transverse and bulkier; club compressed, slightly longer than the three preceding segments. *Prothorax* slightly broader than long, almost straight on the sides from the shallowly sinuous base to beyond the middle and thence broadly rounded to the apex, dorsal contour evenly convex; densely and evenly set with round, medium-sized punctures separated by interstices equal to about one-half their diameters, somewhat more coarsely and closely punctate on the sides but with the posterior concavity for the reception of the femora for the most part smooth and impunctate; the punctures bearing minute, hardly discernible setae. *Elytra* sub-cuneiform, three fifths as broad as long, slightly more than twice as long as the prothorax; base rather strongly, but broadly bisinuate, the humeri slightly embracing the posterior angles of the prothorax, broadest slightly behind the base and thence evenly and straightly narrowed to the rounded apex; suture slightly grooved; the discal striae obsolete, marked only by rows of small or minute, shallow, widely spaced, often indistinct punctures in the basal half, the fifth stria distinctly but shallowly impressed,



Fig. 1.—Outline of head and rostrum of *Idotasia pambertoni*, new species, with detail of prothoracic punctation.

the sixth and outer striae variable and irregularly impressed between the punctures; the intervals each with a row of minute punctures bearing microscopical setae, the fourth and fifth with an elongate patch of condensed setiform squamae near the apex of the elytra. *Legs* with the femora rather densely punctate, the punctures bearing prostrate setae, the mid and hind pair densely clothed with setiform scales along the upper edge, deeply grooved, the groove bearing a carina near its external margin, edentate; tibiae rather strongly carinate, the uncus strong, with numerous slender or hairlike erect setae. *Sternum* with the mesosternal receptacle projecting to a level only about half the depth of a metacoxa from the metasternum to the trochanter, with a large fovea on either side of the median line behind; metasternum concave, about one-half as long as the first ventrite, deeply, broadly, triangularly emarginate behind, with deep, setigerous punctures on either side; the metacoxae clothed on the inner sides with a large, dense, spongy mass of slender setae. *Venter* with the first two ventrites deeply and broadly concave, with scattered punctures down the middle bearing fine setae and with coarser, denser punctures bearing broader and longer setae at the sides, the first about two-fifths longer than the second; the metacoxa bearing a tuft of long setae at the edge of the first; fifth ventrite fully a third longer than three plus four, with a few setigerous punctures at the sides, broadly concave down the middle and rather densely set with setigerous punctures on the sides and behind. Length, 5 mm.; breadth, 2.4 mm.

New Ireland. Holotype male and one male paratype, in B. P. Bishop Museum, collected by Mr. Pemberton in April 1937, at Kandan village.

This fine species may be readily distinguished by its flattened head and rostral structure in combination with its shiny black derm and densely and evenly punctate pronotum.

The Status of *Acalles wilkesii* (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

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In "Insects of Hawaii, Johnston and Wake Island" (Bishop Mus. Bull. 31, 1926), Dr. Perkins described a small cryptorhynchine weevil under the name of *Acalles wilkesii* from Wake Island. I have had occasion to study the only known specimens (type and paratype) of this species and find that an error has been made in placing the species in *Acalles*. It is a typical, unspecialized species of *Microcryptorhynchus*. I have described a large number of *Microcryptorhynchus* from many islands in the south Pacific and am certain of my conclusions. The specimens of *Acalles wilkesii* differ from the genotype of *Microcryptorhynchus* before me in specific characters only. In fact, the two species are quite similar in general structure, but *M. pygmaeus*, the genotype, is darker in color, slightly stouter and has setae on all of the elytral intervals. There is no doubt whatsoever that the two species are congeneric. The majority of the Pacific *Acalles* are larger insects with tuberculate or otherwise modified elytra and prothoraces, their tibiae are usually carinate, the abdomen usually has the ventrites somewhat offset, the mesosternal receptacle is much heavier, very strongly protuberant, and the pectoral canal terminates between the fore and mid coxae. In none of the Pacific species known to me do the elytra and legs bear the type of conspicuous setae exhibited by this species that is so characteristic of *Microcryptorhynchus* (excepting, perhaps, some of the New Zealand species which are in dubious positions as they now stand in *Acalles*).

The recording of *Microcryptorhynchus* from Wake Island is of considerable importance in the study of the geographical distribution of the genus. In so far as we know, Wake Island is the most northern limit of its range and may be its absolute limit. This island is about as far north as Hawaii, but for some reason yet unexplained *Microcryptorhynchus* has not reached the Hawaiian Archipelago. Had the genus become established in Hawaii, it would probably be quite as complexly developed there as *Proterhinus* and perhaps even more so. With this record we now know that the genus is distributed throughout an enormous area of the Pacific from Henderson Island in the east to the southeastern tip of Australia in the south,